

stroying the vessel—that the expedition left the Canadian shore for the purpose of destroying her at Navy Island—that not finding her there, there was no time for deliberation or delay, &c. &c. He doubts whether any person or persons were sent in the boat over the Cataract—that he was told into the stream to prevent injury to the buildings and inhabitants of Schuyler—that it is not known that any person was killed by the expedition. But repeats again a respectful acknowledgement of the British government of the sacredness of our neutral rights, and expresses deep regret that any necessity should have made necessary the invasion of our territory. He then complains of the treatment of the soldiers engaged in the expedition whenever caught on this side, protesting against the doctrine that soldiers are accountable to any but their own Government, for the consequences of obeying the orders of the officers of their Government.

Mr. Webster's reply recognizes the correctness of the ground assumed by Lord Ashburton in regard to the accountability of men so acting under orders; states, however, that such is the nature of our laws, such the delay in the trial of causes, and such the apparent conflict of jurisdiction between the courts of the States and of the United States, that some difficulty in cases of such arrests cannot be avoided.

Mr. Webster then, as directed by the President, gives the British government a full discharge from all further blame on account of the Caroline, "inasmuch" as they have apologized, and "inasmuch" as no better reparation from the nature of the case can be had, and inasmuch as they have expressed so much respect and regard for the inviolable and sacred character of our neutral rights, &c.

We find the following precious document in the Editorial columns of the last 'Democrat.' Wishing to 'keep it before the People,' we give it a conspicuous place in our columns, together with Mr. Burke's letter to the Globe, trusting that the position assumed by Mr. Burke will not 'confuse' that witty writer in the 'Democrat,' who signs himself 'Nowadays.'

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
This on the 12th day of August, 1842, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the U. S. by C. J. Ingersoll, a democratic member from Pennsylvania, proposing to enact a tariff of duties in accordance with the prayer of the petitions before Congress, and sufficiently high to afford ample revenue for the just wants of the Government and afford reasonable protection to all the industrial pursuits of the people, and that said bill was supported by the democratic party from the North, and voted down by the whole Whig party of the House. It is therefore now evident that the Whigs, as a party, are willing to sacrifice the tariff interests of the country and what they consider essential to the industrial pursuits of the people, in order to distribute the proceeds of the public lands to benefit the speculating, stock-jobbing and corporation interests of the States.—Globe.

Now here are no less than THREE deliberate falsehoods in the above article. The bill was not introduced by the Democrats, and it was not voted down by the Whigs. The motion made by Ingersoll was simply to suspend the rules to allow him to introduce the bill, and only forty-one, out of the hundred Locos in the House, sustained even that motion. And to prove that those Locos who voted in favor of suspending the rules, would have opposed the passage of the bill, we introduce the following witness. It is a letter from Mr. Edmund Burke, one of the leading Loco Foco members of the House from New Hampshire, and is as follows:

To the Editor of the Globe.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 15, 1842.
In a communication published in the Globe of Saturday, referring to the vote on the motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania to suspend the rules of the House for the introduction of a bill reviving the Tariff of 1838, the writer remarks, 'and that bill was sustained by the Democracy of the North,' &c. If the writer intends to be understood that all the Democratic members from the North, who voted in favor of Mr. Ingersoll's motion, were in favor of his bill, and would have voted for its passage, I can assure him that, so far as one who voted for the suspension of the rules is concerned, he is greatly mistaken. I was one of the Democratic members of the North who voted for the suspension of the rules, in order to enable Mr. Ingersoll to introduce his bill; but I was very far from approving the bill itself, in principle and detail. I was influenced by two motives in giving my vote: 1st. Courtesy to the mover, a prominent and intelligent member of our party; and, secondly a desire to give the country an earnest that the Democratic party in the House were ready and willing to make an effort to sustain the credit and honor of the Government. And I am surprised to see that the vote, being merely a motion to suspend the rules, (which is never regarded as a test motion,) is cited as a proof that the 'Democratic party of the North sustained the bill and would have voted for its passage.' For one, I do not sustain it, nor approve of it. If that bill is to be regarded as the 'Pennsylvania platform,' I do not stand upon it. I regard it in many lights as objectionable as the Lowell Platform. In many particulars the Tariff of 1838 is as highly protective and as objectionable as the one just vetoed by the President. But since that vote—given as an act of courtesy, by me at least—is cited as a proof that all the Northern Democracy are in favor of a Protective Tariff, I have felt it due to myself to say, through your columns, THAT I WILL VOTE FOR NO BILL HAVING PROTECTION FOR ITS OBJECT. I do not, of course, object to Protection as an incident or consequence, of a Tariff for revenue. I shall vote ONLY FOR A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, sufficient to provide for the wants of Government, on an economical scale of expenditure, with proper discriminations FOR THAT OBJECT ALONE, and for the exemption of tea and coffee from any and all duty.

Respectfully, &c.
EDMUND BURKE.

"Keep it before the People" of Vermont,

That on the 12th day of August, 1842, a proposition was made in the House of Representatives, by MILARD FILLMORE, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, to STRIKE OUT THE DISTRIBUTION CLAUSE FROM THE TARIFF BILL LATELY VETOED BY JOHN TYLER, AND PLACE TEA AND COFFEE IN THE FREE LIST, and declaring it to be expedient to pass the bill with these amendments AND THAT EVERY LOCO FOCO MEMBER FROM NEW ENGLAND, WITH ONE SOLITARY EXCEPTION, WHO DID NOT DODGE THE QUESTION, RECORDED HIS NAME AGAINST THE PROPOSITION, WHILE THE NEW ENGLAND WHIGS, VOTED, WITH EQUAL UNANIMITY IN ITS FAVOR. This vote completely strips the mask from the hypocrites. They can no longer disguise their deadly hostility to a protective Tariff under the delusive pretext of opposition to the policy of Distribution or the imposition of duties on tea and coffee.

TABLE OF VOTES ON THE TARIFF BILL, WITHOUT DISTRIBUTION, AND WITH TEA AND COFFEE AMONG THE FREE ARTICLES:					
States.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Maine.	3	0	0	2	1
New Hamp.	0	0	0	4	0
Mass.	9	1	1	0	* 0
Connecticut.	6	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0
Vermont.	5	0	0	0	0
New York.	14	9	2	7	3
New Jersey.	6	0	0	0	0
Penn.	10	10	0	0	2
Maryland.	4	0	1	2	1
Delaware.	1	0	0	0	0
Virginia.	3	0	3	14	1
N. Carolina.	0	0	6	4	2
S. Carolina.	0	0	6	6	1
Georgia.	0	0	5	3	1
Alabama.	0	0	5	0	0
Mississippi.	0	0	0	2	0
Louisiana.	2	0	1	0	0
Tennessee.	1	0	7	5	0
Kentucky.	5	0	6	2	0
Ohio.	9	0	1	6	2
Indiana.	3	0	2	1	1
Illinois.	1	0	2	0	0
Missouri.	0	0	2	0	0
Arkansas.	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan.	1	0	0	0	0
	85	20	34	69	16

* Vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hastings.

ONLY ONE LOCO FOCO MEMBER FROM THE NEW ENGLAND STATES VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE BILL!!

TWENTY-FIVE NEW ENGLAND WHIGS VOTED AMONG THE AYES; Mr. Adams voted 'No'—not being willing to surrender the Lands, and Mr. Bronson, of Maine, being obliged to leave the city a few days ago, paired off with Eastman, of New Hampshire. Mr. B. would have voted for the Bill if he had been present, and Eastman would have gone against it. The following New England Loco Focos voted among the NAYS. Let the people mark them.

CHARLES G. ATHERTON, EDWARD BURKE, FRANKLIN SHAW, & JOHN S. REDDING, of New Hampshire, and NATHAN CLIFFORD, and NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine.

Thus, however successful the Loco Foco leaders of New England may have been heretofore, in making the people believe they were friends of a Protective Tariff, the mask is at length torn off from them, and the honest laborers of the country can now see who are their friends and who their enemies.

The time has nearly arrived when you will be called upon to exercise one of the most precious and valuable privileges which a Freeman can possess. The choice of our Law Makers, is of deep interest to all; and every man should feel that it may depend upon his single ballot whether one sort of measures and laws or another, should prevail. In fact, we must on TUESDAY next settle the question, either to live under our present happy government or to succumb to the tyrant Loco Focoism. 'Choose ye whom ye will serve.' The importance of the next Legislature can only be appreciated by reflecting that we are to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, to last ten years. We are also to choose a Senator for the next six years. In fact it will be the most important Legislature that has been or will ever be for a number of years, convened. Let us arouse from our apathy. Let every Whig buckle on the armor, and once more do battle for the cause of TRUTH and JUSTICE. The halting sign has been issued in this County from the Grand Master of Loco Focoism, and every effort is to be made to rally the whole flock at the ballot box. Secret indeed are their machinations, but nevertheless sure. The pass-word has gone out to every true man, to caress the Abolitionist and make him believe that E. D. Barber is truly a full blooded Abolitionist; and that he was nominated because he was so great a foe to Slavery, &c. Tell the farmer that we are all for protection on Wool, if he should own twenty sheep; if not, tell him that we are all in Vermont going for Protection of American Industry, and that the hard times we now have is altogether caused by the Whig Administration; and in this way lulling them out of their wits if possible. Beware not to let any one know that every Loco in the House of Representatives but one, voted against a Tariff, and he has been kicked out of the party since. These and many other things they are charged to use, as means. To carry their ticket; and by all means vote at the very of voice 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' which they say the Whigs promised them in 1840. Now as to the two dollars and roast beef, we should be glad to accommodate them, and will promise to do so, so soon as we obtain that Gold they promised us in 1836, when it was going up the Mississippi like shoals of Herring on the Irish Coast. But as Mr. Van Buren and his Party had the entire control of state affairs for the term of four years, and we saw none of the promised gold, we feel under no obligation to furnish the roast beef and two dollars a day, under the amalgamation administration of Capt. Tyler and Loco Focoism.

Our great and final battle is to be fought in 1844; but in the intermediate time we must be on our guard—keep up our watch fire—see that every Whig is well armed for the contest—spread the truth everywhere—exhort your late warm neighbors to be active—in violent—do your whole duty—let nothing stand in the way—every sacrifice should be quietly submitted to, that will insure the success of Whig candidates. Let us not stand in each other's way; in each town but one only can be elected as Representative; and after one has been agreed upon let every one rally to the choice. Let us have personal predictions stand in the way of union in every candidate proposed and agreed upon. In a word, let every Whig do his whole duty; and on the 6th of September, you will feel the proud satisfaction of having achieved for your Country, your Party, a glorious victory.

THE LOCO FOCO PARTY IN CONGRESS.

All manner of denunciations have been heaped upon the Whigs by the Loco-focos and their allies the 'Typhoons,' for protecting the session of Congress. We ask every candid man to mark the course of the Opposition party in Congress from the first day of the session up to the present time. The last Van Buren Congress adjourned on the 24th of July, being in session as long into one month as the present, which has transpired as much business as did the four preceding. Immediately upon receiving the President's Message, the Whigs proceeded to refer the different portions to the appropriate Committees; and moved the reference of that portion of it which related to the adjustment of the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, a course which has invariably been adopted; but the Loco-focos opposed this, and Chas. G. Atherton, a latter day, (who does the dirty work of the party,) moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. This motion was supported by the Opposition, and they continued to wrangle and debate the question for nearly three weeks, when the subject was referred to its appropriate Committee.

But the object of the Loco-focos was accomplished, in delaying the action of Congress and wasting as much time. Next came the bill for the issue of Treasury Notes. Mr. Wise attempted to hitch on a clause for the repeal of the Land Distribution, which gave rise to a long and angry debate. Mr. W. being backed by his Loco-foco friends, thereby wasting the time and prolonging the session. Next came the Loan Bill, and notwithstanding the pressing wants of the Government, the special message of the President, and the earnest and repeated calls from various departments, the Loco-focos opposed this bill after day, in making insidious amendments and abusive speeches. Mr. Tyler's lovely guard also opposed this measure, and did all that was in their power to bring the government to bankruptcy and disgrace. Here was another waste of time incurred by our opponents. The Tyler men and Loco-focos opposed the bill to their dying gasp, yet the Whigs are abused for withholding supplies from the government. Next came the General Appropriation Bill, which was examined and discussed, item by item, and passed with a great saving to the country. The course which has been pursued by the opposition, has been to leave all Appropriation Bills until the very last of the session, and then pass them precisely as reported by the various departments. The Appropriation bill came next, and, this too, the Loco-focos opposed, by attempting to adopt the General Ticket system. Thus, every bill which has been brought forward, has been opposed, and every thing has been done to embarrass the Whigs and delay the action of Congress, by these very men who are so loud in their complaints. A vast deal of fault was found with the Whigs for not passing the Tariff Bill before; and yet to bill of the kind was ever matured and passed in the same time. In less than seven weeks from the time that the resolution was passed, the various estimates, and tables, upon which to found their estimates, the bill was completed—brought forward—and passed by both Houses of Congress, and ready for the action of the President. No person is aware of the vast amount of labor, in collecting all the information, and arranging the various estimates, &c., connected with this bill, unless they have examined the subject. The Loco-focos retarded the passage of the bill as long as possible in the House, and in the Senate, Mr. Calhoun and his friends occupied three days in discussing the mere matter of cotton bagging; and Mr. Benton wished for time to offer some of the amendments, and these were the men who are continually prating about the length of the session. The Loco-focos find fault with the one hour rule, and condemn it as a gag law, and say that every thing is rushed thro' Congress with such haste that they can have no time to discuss the various bills; but before the rule was put in force, they were continually finding fault with Congress for doing nothing. Their main objection to the rule, is, that it does not give them a chance to inflict their miserable party speeches upon the country at the expense of the people. No Congress ever had so many important subjects to dispose of as the present. The Tariff, the Currency, and the Appropriation, are all of vast importance and cannot be acted upon in a moment. Our opponents have proceeded with a systematic opposition, to every thing—they present no plans of their own, nor offer any substitute to the bill which they oppose; but attempt to embarrass the Whigs—by delay and delay of Congress, and to prolong the session as long as possible. We have the authority of that venerable patriot, J. Q. Adams, for saying, that no Congress has ever transacted as much business as the present; and he would be likely to know as much about it as the 'Nowadays' politicians, whose knowledge of politics equips them with the calumnies of 'Federal Whig' and 'hard cider.' They opposed the first Tariff, upon the plea that it united two dissimilar objects, but when the question was taken, whether the Committee of Ways and Means should report the bill with the Distribution stricken out, only TWELVE of these 'cotton-bagging' could be found to vote for it; and when the bill came before them stripped of every thing to which they objected, but TWENTY could be found to vote for it—they would sooner lose their right hand than see any Tariff Bill pass, at the present session. Their object is to stave off the question, until the next Congress, hoping that the people can see, who are to blame for the length of the session—they can see which is the party that has done most to protract the session until the present time. The course of John Tyler has delayed the adjournment of Congress—the Whigs have spent much time to amend various bills to meet his opposition, but too often it has been in vain. The Whig majority have done every thing that they could do for the interests of their Country; they have nobly stood by the interests of the People, and now let the people nobly stand by their faithful Representatives and Senators; and all will yet be well.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.—We understand that considerable excitement exists in Worcester, from the disappearance or abduction of a female slave, brought here by Mr. Newcomb, of Ky., who is on a visit to New England. The slave is a young and much trusted. No suspicion of her disappearance was excited, and she left without taking some money that belonged to her, her jewelry, or even more than the clothes she wore. No trace of her has been discovered, although a knowledge of her whereabouts is confessed by several abolitionists and colored persons in Worcester.—Burke Gaz.

The alleged slave above referred to, was brought to this town last night, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, and this morning brought before the Court, and on examination, she signified her wish to remain in this State, and was accordingly discharged.—Northampton Courier of Aug. 30.

ANOTHER INVASION OF TEXAS.—Further news from Galveston, Texas, has been received at New Orleans. Gov. Rice, with 4000 Mexicans, has commenced marching towards the Texas frontier, where the authorities were adopting extreme measures of defence. Two Mexicans, who were taken prisoners, state that an invasion was in preparation, and that Santa Anna's orders were to take no prisoners.

Brighton Market, August 29.
At market 500 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores 5000 Sheep, and 230 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to correspond to sales. Extra 5s. First quality 4 5/4 to 4 7/8; second quality 4 1/4 to 4 5/8; third quality 3 3/4 to 3 7/8.

Stores.—A large number were at market, and but few sales effected, most of which were driven out of the market to peddle. We noticed two years old sold from 8s to 12s. Selected and 3 year olds from 14 to 20.

Sheep.—Dull. Ordinary lots were sold from 7s to 8s; better qualities from 8 to 13s. Wethers from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

Swine.—Lard to peddle at 21-2 1/2 for Sows, and 3-3 1/4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 to 5c.

The Revenue Bill passed in the Senate!

WASHINGTON, August 28.
The vote was taken at 8 o'clock last evening, and the Bill is passed by the following vote:

For the Bill.
Messrs. Evans, Williams, Phelps, Crafts, Bates, Choate, Simmons, Sprague, Huntington, Tallmadge, Wright, Miller, Dayton, Buchanan, Sherman, Bayard, Crittenden, Morehead, Barrow, Conrad, Smith of Ia. White, Porter, Woodbridge.
Against it.
Woodbury, Smith of Conn., Clayton, Merriek, Rives, Archer, Mangum, Graham, Calhoun, Preston, Berrien, Cuthbert, Allen, Tappan, Young, King, Bagby, Benton, Linn, Seward, Fulton, Walker, Henderson.

For the Bill, 24
Against it, 23

Absent—Mr. Wilcox, of N. H., Mr. McRoberts, of Ill., and Mr. Kerr, of Md.

The Bill is passed with several amendments. The bill and amendments will be reported to the House to-morrow morning, and in all probability, will be concurred in before night.

POSTSCRIPT.

TARIFF BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.
The long agony is over, and the Tariff Bill, with the amendments as it passed the Senate on Saturday, was concurred in by the House of Representatives on Monday, by a large majority.

Congress were to adjourn last Wednesday.

DIED.
In this town, 20th ult. Mrs. Azubah Carpenter, consort of Mr. John Carpenter, aged 88 years.

Friends in Mass. are requested to notice. In this village, August 19, Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. Leach and Mrs. Jemima Stearns, aged 1 year and 6 mos.

Our little Sarah Jane has fled, She now is numbered with the dead: Her is resting in the grave, Her soul returned to God that gave.

Mother I do go, Where the angels are singing so; I will sing so loud that the winds shall bear My voice on their wings to my mother's ear, And I will tell you not to weep for me, For Sarah Jane is happy as she can be. And I will pray the Highest to send for you, And when you're done what He's given you to do, Oh then, my Mother, you shall come, Happy, and glad, to your daughter's home.

In Richmond, Oswego co. N. Y. August 11th, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Jonathan Ferguson, aged 30—formerly of this village.

At Chicopee Falls, July 31, Miss Louisa J. Holt, formerly of West, Vt.

In Hinsdale, N. H. 23d ult. Sarah M., only daughter of Mr. Prentice P. and Mrs. Sarah M. Goss, aged 8 mos. and 10 days.

In Chesterfield, N. H. August 7, Mr. Chauncey Stone, aged 37 years—formerly of Burlington, N.J. Friends please notice.

In Greenfield, Aug. 22, of a cancer, Widow Lydia Newton, aged 65.

In Wilmington, Aug. 16, Lucy S. Lathrop, aged 6 years and 9 months. Printers in Mass. and Ct. are requested to notice.

In Deerfield, August 19, Sarah Helen, youngest child of Col. George Colgate, aged 17 mo.

MAKED.
In this town, August 31, by Rev C. Walker, Mr. Ezekiel H. Barston, of Grafton, Mass., to Miss Eunice G. Clark, of Brattleboro.

At the Stage House in this village, on the 28th of August, by Rev C. Walker, Mr. Edward B. Lynde of Spencer, Mass. to Miss Naomi H. Bass of Bath, N. H.

In Jamaica, August 16, by Rev N. Cadworth, Mr. John Alton of Putney, to Miss Mary Davidson of the former place.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EXCHANGE at Fayetteville, Vt., will be opened as a TEMPERANCE HOUSE, on Tuesday, 13th of September next, under the Superintendence of the Subscriber.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS FOR 1842:
Dinners, 50 cts.; Five o'clock Tea, 25 cts.; Suppers from seven to ten o'clock, 37 1/2 cts.; Horse Keeping, 25 cts.; Oats by the Bushel, 75 cts.; Lodging, 12 1/2 cts. Board by the day, 75 cts. to \$1.00; by the week, from \$5.00 to \$7.00; by the month or year, \$5.00 per week.

I shall have on or about the first of December next, in addition to those already finished, a Dining Room 90 feet, with an addition of another Hall, 34 by 30, when I shall be prepared to accommodate all the Political Parties of the day, and all other Pleasure Parties.

A. JONES.
August, 1842.

Wanted to Purchase,
All kinds of Live Poultry, a few choice Pigs, any quantity of nice table Butter, and every other choice article required for the table.

COPPER PUMPS, and Lead Pipe.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I the subscriber, Manufacturer and have for sale the above articles, (Pipe of all sizes) on my own responsibility, not being in company with any one; and I hereby veto all that has or may be said to the contrary; at the Old Stand in Weld's building, entrance South side, up the old stairs, to the Shop of J. Easty. Prices to correspond with the times. All orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

N. B. There has been something said about building some new stairs.

GEO. W. BRITTON.
Brattleboro, Sept. 1, 1842.

Come and See.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to receive Cloth for Dressing, and has put his Works in complete repair so that nothing is now wanting to do work in the best possible manner, on accommodating terms, and for a reasonable compensation. He will put on any desirable Finish—such as Steam Finish, Pilot Cloth, Lion Skin, Beaver Coating,—or any thing else that the Cloth will admit of.

Finally—
Gentlemen, Farmers, Brother Mechanics, Merchants and others in want of such kind of work, please to call and see if it is not so.

ALEX. N. BOYDEN.
Guilford, Aug. 30, 1842.

N. B. The subscriber would just say that he has so far regained his health, as to be able to attend to the business himself. A. N. B.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify that I have given to my son, HAZARD S., a minor, his true, and he is to trade and act for himself, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

EPHRAIM WILDER.
Jamaica, August 26, 1842.

Water! Water! Water!!!

THE Members of the Western Aqueduct Association and those desirous of joining said Association, also all persons interested in the concern, are requested to meet at the Chapel in Elliot Street on Thursday, the first day of September next at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of adopting By-laws, choosing Officers and dividing the Capital Stock of the Association into equal Shares.

CHAS. CHAPIN, Moderator.
Brattleboro, Aug. 26, 1842.

Dental Surgery.

P. S. Stratton, (SERGEON DENTIST.)
WILL continue in Brattleboro, until the 20th of September.

Flour.

30 BARRELS GENESEE FLOUR just received and for sale at a reduced price. Sept. 1. C. TOWNSLEY & SON.

Iron, Steel &c.

A FULL assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Buggy Springs, &c. &c. Sept. 1. C. TOWNSLEY & SON.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Marlboro, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of

MERRITT COUGHLIN late of Dunsterston in said District, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in effect thereto; and 6 months from the 28th day of July last being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the Inn of Caleb Taft, in Dunsterston, in the county of Windham and state of Vermont, on the last Wednesday of November and January next, from one to five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

SAMUEL FRENCH, } Comrs.
JOEL CHANDLER, }
Dunsterston, August 29, 1842.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Probate District of Marlboro, &c.
In Probate Court, August 25, 1842.

COMES Holland Plimpton, Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL KENNEY, late of Wardsboro, in said District deceased, and files his Administration Account for examination and allowance. Whereupon it is ordered that the same be heard and examined before said Court at a session thereof to be held at the Inn of Arab Burnett, in New Fane, in said District, on the last Thursday of September next; and for the purpose of notifying all persons interested therein of the time and place of hearing, said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of the Record of this Order three weeks successively in the Vermont Phoenix, printed at Brattleboro, in said District, previous to said time of hearing.

A true Copy from the Record.
Attest, LEMUEL WHITNEY, Reg'r.

Townshend Academy.

THE Trustees of this Seminary would inform its patrons and friends that the ensuing fall term will commence on the first Wednesday in September. The department of instruction has been committed to those in whom we have much confidence. The terms of tuition are as usual.

The facilities for board, it is believed, will be ample and satisfactory.

J. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Townshend Aug. 23, 1842.

Flour! Flour!

20 BBS. Genesee Flour, just received and for sale by RANNEY & BURDICK.
Green River, Aug. 25, 1842.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Probate District of Marlboro, &c.
In Probate Court, August 15th, 1842.

An Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of AMHERST MORSE, late of New Fane, in said District, deceased, was presented for Probate by Austin J. Morse, the Executor therein named; whereupon it is ordered that a hearing be had in the premises, before said Court, at a session thereof to be held at New Fane, in said District, on the last Thursday of September next; and for the purpose of notifying all persons interested therein, of the time and place of hearing, that they may appear and contest the Probate thereof, (if they see cause,) the said named Executor is directed to publish a copy of the Record of this order three weeks successively in the Vermont Phoenix, printed at Brattleboro, in said District, previous to said time of hearing.

A true Copy from the Record.
Attest, LEMUEL WHITNEY, Reg'r.

North Wardsborough HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of North Wardsboro and the Public generally, that he will open a School in No. Wardsboro on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, to continue 11 weeks.

Instruction will be given in all those branches usually taught in Academies and Select Schools.

TERMS.
Common English Branches, \$3.00
Higher, 3.50
Languages, 4.00
RICHARD TOLMAN.
Andover Theological Seminary
August 12, 1842.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

THE Members of "The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company" are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors on all notes in force on the following dates, to wit:

December 16th, 1841, 1-2 of one per cent.
January 9th, 1842, 1-4 " " "
April 4th, " 1-4 " " "
May 8th, " 1-2 " " "
May 21st, " 1-4 " " "
July 24th, " 1-4 " " "

Making - - - 2 per cent. for the year. Said percentage to be cast on the original amount of the premium note without reference to any endorsement, and to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 18th day of October, 1842, being the day of the annual meeting of said company. It is hoped that each member of the Legislature will feel an interest in having all persons who are insured in his town, avail themselves of the opportunity to forward the money for their assessments by him; and it is expected that no member of the company will fail of doing so—as it often costs them more to forward their money otherwise than their assessments amount to. Members should recollect this.

At a meeting of the Directors on the first Wednesday of this month, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That in case it should become necessary to prosecute any person who neglects to pay his assessment when due that the Treasurer is hereby directed to collect the whole amount of the premium note agreeable to the Act of incorporation.

The Town Clerk, constable or some member of the company is requested to read the above resolution at their respective Town meetings in September; that all interested may be notified. J. F. THURSTON, Treasurer.
Montpelier, August 8, 1842.

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